Fig. 1   A see through view of a LCD panel and its ITO electrodes
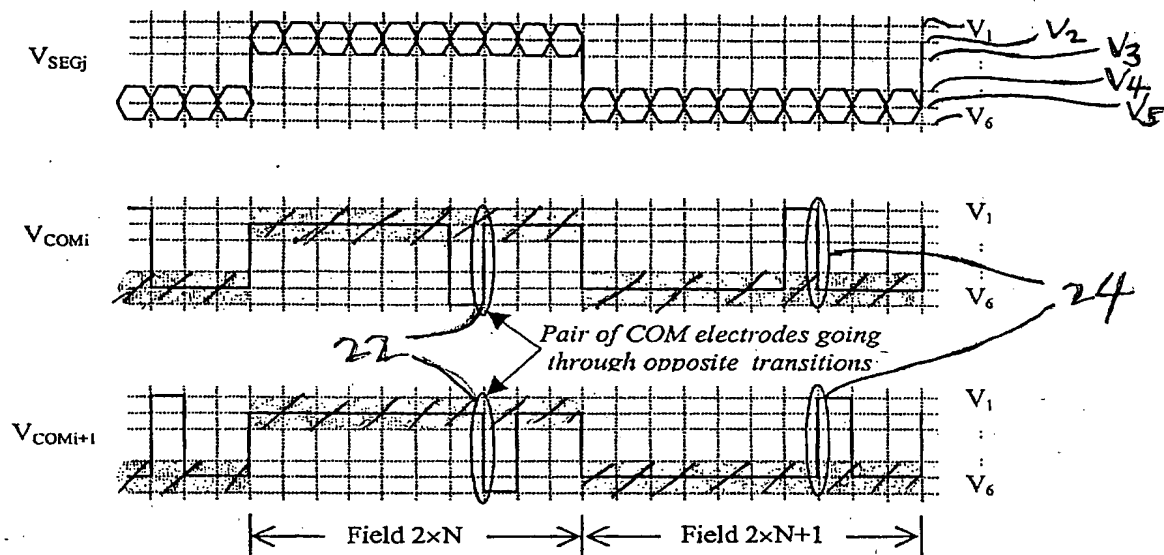
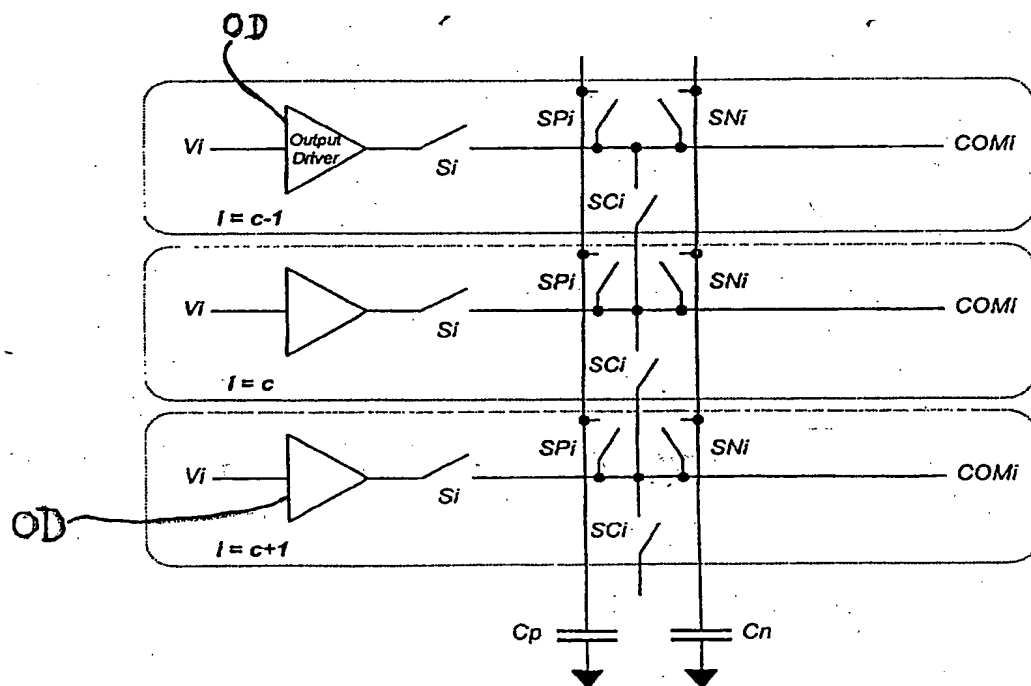Fig. 2   Wave forms for COM electrodes and SEG electrodes

Fig. 3   Schematics for portion of the control circuit related to the present invention

Transition	Positive going				Negative going			
Time	t0	t1	t2	t3	t0	t1	t2	t3
SPi			X		X			
SCi		X				X		
SNi	X						X	
Si				X				X

Fig. 4   Relationship between COM signal transition and the operations of switch SPi, SNi, SCi, and Si (X: close, blank: open)
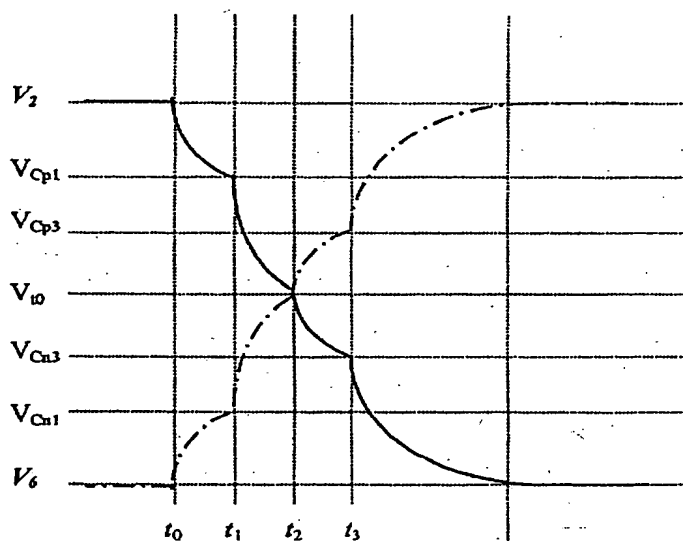

Fig 5.   Detailed COM electrode waveform corresponding to the oval circle in Fig. 2 and the switch action sequence in Fig. 4. The solid line and the dotted line are the waveforms of a pair of COM electrodes going through opposite transitions (e.g. V_{COMi} and V_{COMi+1}).
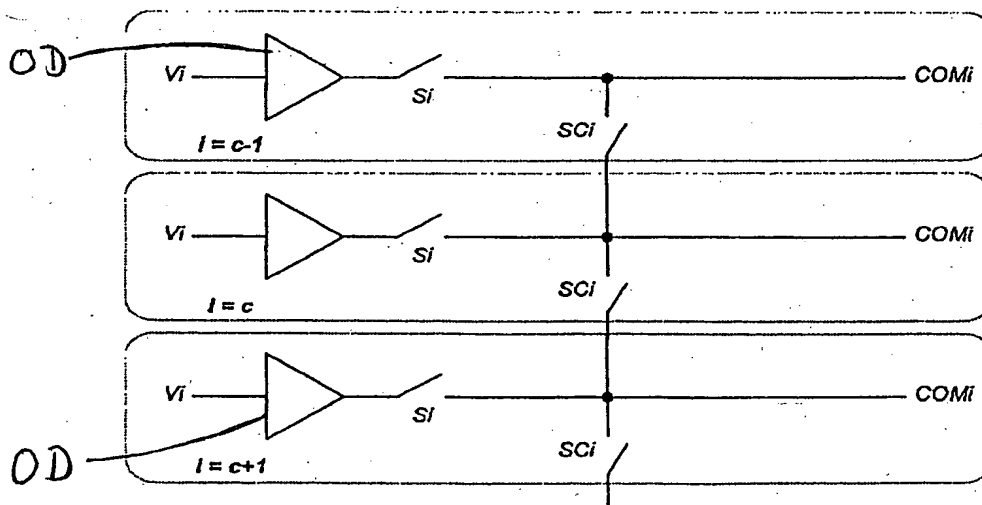
Fig. 6   Schematic for simplified alternative implementation.
No switch SPi, SNi, and no storage capacitors Cp, Cn

Charge Conserving Passive LCD Driving Scheme

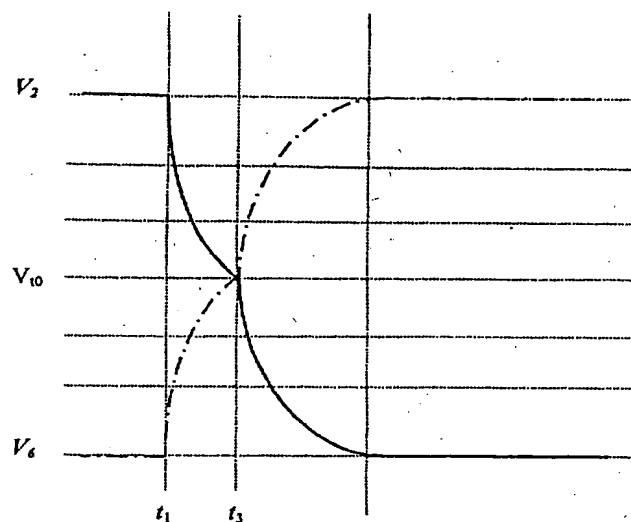Fig. 7 Waveform for the alternative implementation.

An example of 3-line inversion Wave forms
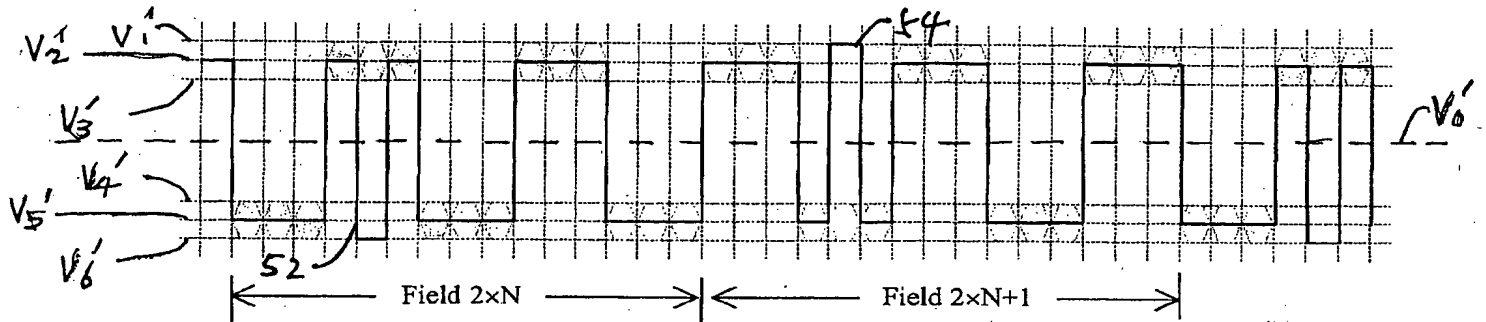

Field 2×N

Field 2×N+1

FIG. 11
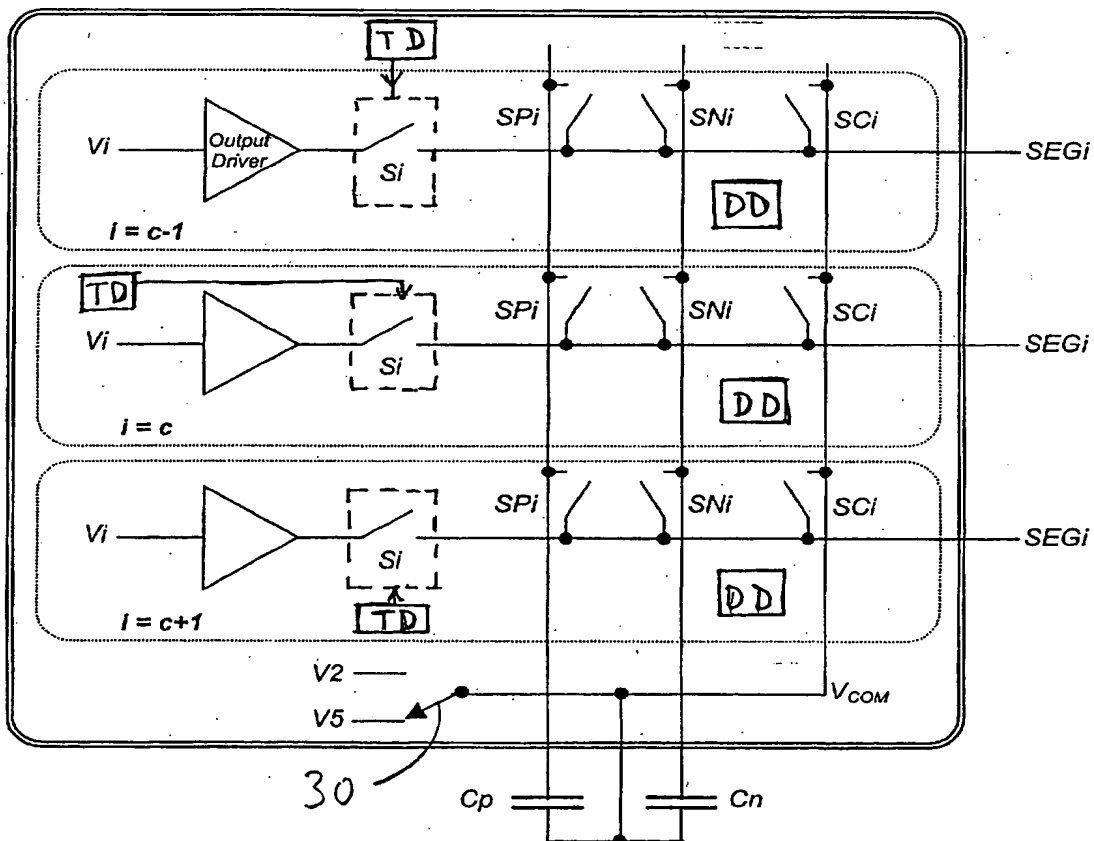
Circuit Schematics and Operation

FIG. 8

Transition	Positive going (TD=1, DD=1)				Negative going (TD=1, DD=0)			
Time	t0	t1	t2	t3	t0	t1	t2	T3
SPi			X		X			
SCi		X				X		
SNi	X						X	
Si				X				X

FIG. 9

Relationship between V_{SEG}-V_{COM} transition and the operations of switch SPi, SNi, SCi, and Si (X: CLOSE, blank: OPEN). When TD=0, then S is always CLOSE, while SP, SN, SC are always OPEN.
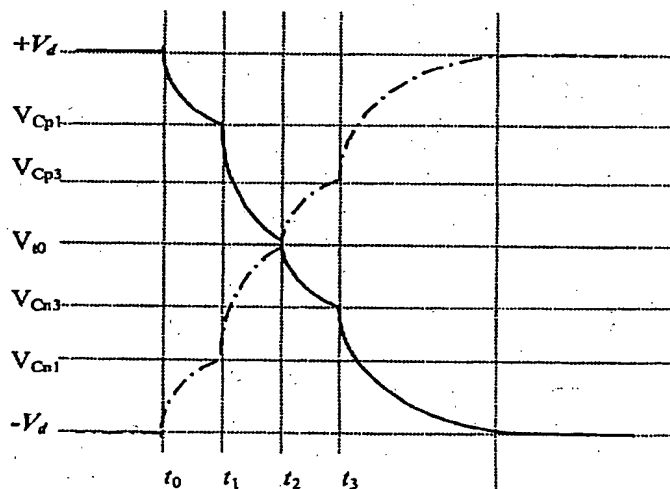
Detailed $V_{SEG} - V_{COM}$ wave forms corresponding to the switch action sequence in Fig. 9. The solid line illustrate a negative going transition and the dotted line illustrate a positive going transition. The value of Vt0 depends on the mixture of "matching" transitions (as discussed in the following paragraph) and may not be near the mid-point between Vcp1/Vcp3 and Vcn1/Vcn3, as may appear to be implied in the above figure.
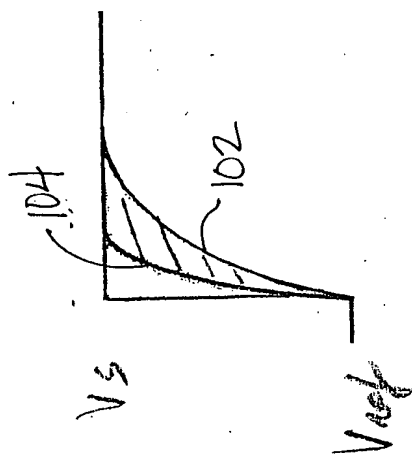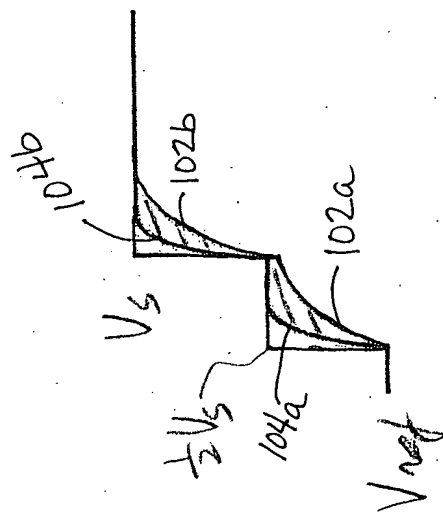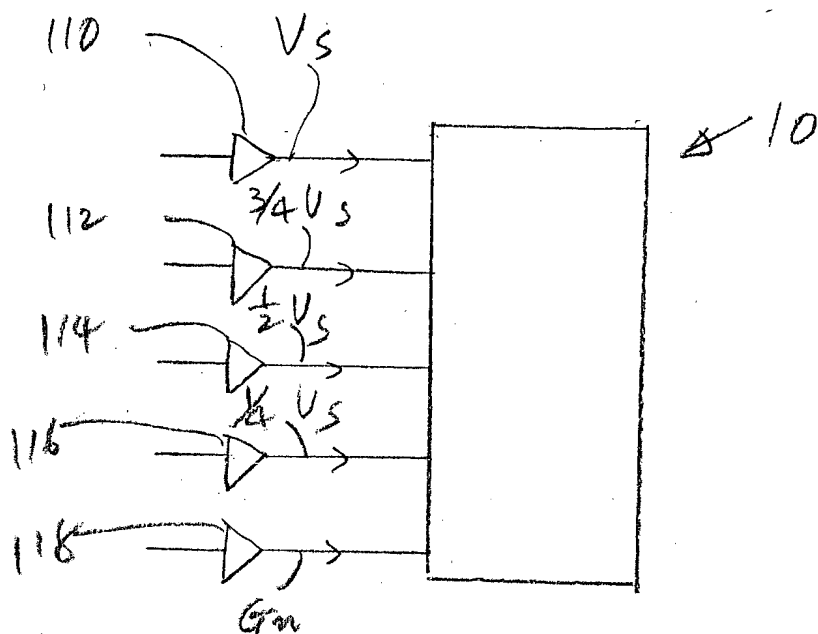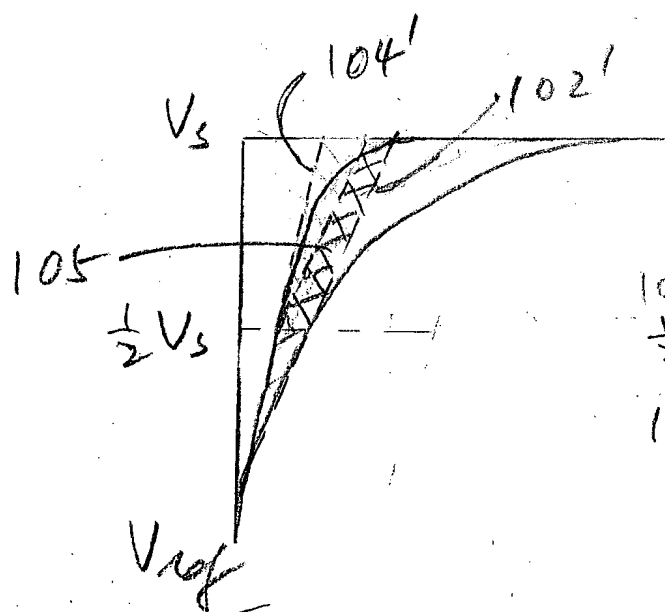
FIG. 10

FIG. 12A

FIG. 12B

FIG. 14

FIG. 13A

FIG. 13B